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Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Report of the Third Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid **Alwafi** (Saudi Arabia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2008, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", the sub-item entitled "Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a general discussion on the sub-item jointly with sub-items 64 (b) and (c) at its 20th to 25th and 28th to 30th meetings, from 22 to 24 and from 28 to 30 October 2008, and considered proposals and took action on sub-item 64 (c) at its 38th, 39th and 45th meetings, on 6, 11 and 21 November. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.3/63/SR.20-25, 28-31, 38, 39 and 45).

3. For the documents before the Committee under this sub-item, see A/63/430.

4. At the 20th meeting, on 22 October, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights addressed the Committee and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Benin, Lebanon, Canada, China, Egypt, Liechtenstein, Chile, the Sudan, Argentina, the Russian Federation, New Zealand, Thailand, Australia, the United States of America, Colombia, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria, Switzerland, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Cuba (see A/C.3/63/SR.20).

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5. At the 22nd meeting, on 23 October, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Myanmar, Argentina, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, Japan, Australia, France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America, the Czech Republic and Thailand (see A/C.3/63/SR.22).

6. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the United States of America, the Czech Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) (see A/C.3/63/SR.22).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.26

7. At the 39th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of France, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" (A/C.3/63/L.26). Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Georgia, Montenegro and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 44th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement (see A/C.3/63/SR.44).

10. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Singapore (see A/C.3/63/SR.44).

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.26 by a recorded vote of 95 to 24, with 62 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

Against:

Algeria, Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Russian Federation, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia.

12. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal, Malaysia, Myanmar, Panama, Ecuador, Egypt, Cuba, Antigua and Barbuda and Colombia; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, China, Brazil, Belarus, India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see A/C.3/63/SR.44).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.33 and statement of programme budget implications contained in document A/C.3/63/L.71

13. At the 39th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of France, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in Myanmar" (A/C.3/63/L.33). Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

14. At its 44th meeting, on 21 November, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the programme budget implications on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/63/L.71.

15. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar moved, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, for the adjournment of the debate on the draft resolution.

16. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representatives of China and the Russian Federation; statements against the motion were made by the representatives of Norway and New Zealand.

17. The motion was rejected by a recorded vote of 90 to 54, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

Abstaining:

Belize, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania.

18. At the same meeting, the representative of France orally revised the text of the draft resolution by replacing operative paragraph 3 (f), which read:

"The role played by countries neighbouring Myanmar and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in support of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General, and encourages them to intensify their efforts in this regard"; with a new paragraph as follows:

"The role played by Myanmar's neighbours and Association of Southeast Asian Nation members in support of the Secretary-General's good offices mission, and encourages the continuation and intensification of efforts in this regard".

19. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Myanmar (see A/C.3/63/SR.44).

20. At its 45th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.33, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 89 to 29, with 63 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

Against:

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Russian Federation, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore,

[1] The representative of the Niger subsequently indicated that his delegation had intended to abstain.

Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

21. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Barbados, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Egypt, Thailand, Ecuador and the Syrian Arab Republic; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, Brazil, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Japan, Costa Rica and Myanmar (see A/C.3/63/SR.45).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.40

22. At the 38th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran" (A/C.3/63/L.40). Subsequently, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

23. At the 45th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran moved, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, for the adjournment of the debate on the draft resolution.

24. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representatives of Pakistan and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; statements against the motion were made by the representatives of Canada and Australia (also on behalf of Andorra, San Marino, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Palau and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

25. The motion was rejected by a recorded vote of 81 to 71, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia,

[2] The representative of Argentina subsequently indicated that his delegation had intended to vote against.

Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania.

26. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.3/63/SR.45).

27. Also at its 45th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.40 by a recorded vote of 70 to 51, with 60 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu.

Against:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia,

Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia.

28. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), Egypt, Ecuador, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicaragua and Cuba; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Brazil (see A/C.3/63/SR.45).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

29. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that States Members of the United Nations have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations that they have undertaken under the various international instruments,

Mindful that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[1] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[3]

Noting the submission by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its combined third and fourth periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a sign of engagement in international cooperative efforts in the field of human rights,

Taking note of the concluding observations of the treaty monitoring bodies under the four treaties to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a party, the most recent of which were given by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in July 2005,[4]

Noting with appreciation the collaboration established between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization in order to improve the health situation in the country, and the collaboration established with the United Nations Children's Fund in order to improve the quality of education for children, as well as the recent request by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the World Food Programme for increased food assistance and the expanded access and improved working conditions granted,

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Development Programme have started consultations regarding possible resumption of the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in the country,

Recalling its resolutions 60/173 of 16 December 2005, 61/174 of 19 December 2006 and 62/167 of 18 December 2007, Commission on Human Rights resolutions

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[1] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/60/38), part two, paras. 26-76.

2003/10 of 16 April 2003,[5] 2004/13 of 15 April 2004[6] and 2005/11 of 14 April 2005,[7] Human Rights Council decision 1/102 of 30 June 2006[8] and Human Rights Council resolution 7/15 of 27 March 2008, and mindful of the need for the international community to strengthen its coordinated efforts aimed at achieving the implementation of those resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[9] regretting that he was not allowed to visit the country and received no cooperation from the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and taking note also of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted in accordance with resolution 62/167,[10]

Noting the importance of the inter-Korean dialogue, which could contribute to the improvement of human rights and the humanitarian situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including by means of securing access,

1. *Expresses its very serious concern* at:

(a) The persistence of continuing reports of systematic, widespread and grave violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including:

(i) Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including inhuman conditions of detention, public executions, extrajudicial and arbitrary detention; the absence of due process and the rule of law, including fair trial guarantees and an independent judiciary; the imposition of the death penalty for political and religious reasons; and the existence of a large number of prison camps and the extensive use of forced labour;

(ii) The situation of refugees and asylum-seekers expelled or returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and sanctions imposed on citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have been repatriated from abroad, leading to punishments of internment, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or the death penalty, and in this regard urges all States to respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, to treat those who seek refuge humanely and to ensure unhindered access to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his Office, with a view to improving the situation of those who seek refuge;

(iii) All-pervasive and severe restrictions on the freedoms of thought, conscience, religion, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, and on equal access to information, by such means as the persecution of individuals exercising their freedom of opinion and expression, and their families;

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[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 3* (E/2003/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[6] Ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[7] Ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/61/53), chap. II, sect. B.

[9] See A/63/322.

[10] A/63/332.

(iv) Limitations imposed on every person who wishes to move freely within the country and travel abroad, including the punishment of those who leave or try to leave the country without permission, or their families, as well as punishment of persons who are returned by other countries;

(v) The violations of economic, social and cultural rights, which have led to severe malnutrition, widespread health problems and other hardship for the population in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in particular for persons belonging to vulnerable groups, inter alia, women, children and the elderly;

(vi) Continuing violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women, in particular the trafficking of women for the purpose of prostitution or forced marriage and the subjection of women to human smuggling, forced abortions, gender-based discrimination and violence;

(vii) Continuing reports of violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, especially on the use of collective camps and of coercive measures that target the rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children;

(viii) Violations of workers' rights, including the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining, the right to strike as defined by the obligations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[1] and the prohibition of the economic exploitation of children and of any harmful or hazardous work of children as defined by the obligations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[2]

(b) The continued refusal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or to extend cooperation to him, despite the renewal of the mandate by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 7/15;

2. *Reiterates its very serious concern* at unresolved questions of international concern relating to the abduction of foreigners in the form of enforced disappearance, which violates the human rights of the nationals of other sovereign countries, and in this regard strongly calls upon the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea urgently to resolve these questions, including through existing channels, in a transparent manner, including by ensuring the immediate return of abductees;

3. *Expresses its very deep concern*, while noting the willingness to seek humanitarian assistance, at the precarious humanitarian situation in the country, compounded by the misallocation of resources away from the satisfaction of basic needs and by frequent natural disasters, in particular the prevalence of maternal malnutrition and of infant malnutrition, which, despite recent progress, continues to affect the physical and mental development of a significant proportion of children, and urges the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in this regard, to take preventive and remedial action;

4. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the activities undertaken so far and his

continued efforts in the conduct of his mandate despite the limited access to information;

5. *Strongly urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in this regard:

(a) To immediately put an end to the systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights mentioned above, inter alia, by implementing fully the measures set out in the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, and the recommendations addressed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the United Nations special procedures and treaty bodies;

(b) To protect its inhabitants, address the issue of impunity and ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights are brought to justice before an independent judiciary;

(c) To tackle the root causes leading to refugee outflows and prosecute those who exploit refugees by human smuggling, trafficking and extortion, while not criminalizing the victims, and to ensure that citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expelled or returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are able to return in safety and dignity, are humanely treated and are not subjected to any kind of punishment;

(d) To extend its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur, including by granting him full, free and unimpeded access to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to other United Nations human rights mechanisms;

(e) To engage in technical cooperation activities in the field of human rights with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her Office, as pursued by the High Commissioner in recent years, with a view to improving the situation of human rights in the country, and to prepare for the universal periodic review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Human Rights Council, which will be conducted in 2009;

(f) To engage in cooperation with the International Labour Organization with a view to significantly improving workers rights;

(g) To continue and reinforce its cooperation with United Nations humanitarian agencies;

(h) To ensure full, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid and take measures to allow humanitarian agencies to secure its impartial delivery to all parts of the country on the basis of need in accordance with humanitarian principles, as it pledged to do, and to ensure access to adequate food and implement food security policies, including through sustainable agriculture;

6. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-fourth session, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Special Rapporteur to continue to report his findings and recommendations.

Draft resolution II
Situation of human rights in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] and recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights[2] and other relevant human rights instruments,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the duty to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Reaffirming also its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent of which is resolution 62/222 of 22 December 2007, those of the Commission on Human Rights and Human Rights Council resolutions S-5/1 of 2 October 2007,[3] 6/33 of 14 December 2007,[4] 7/31 of 28 March 2008[5] and 8/14 of 18 June 2008,[6]

Welcoming the presidential statements adopted by the Security Council on 11 October 2007 and 2 May 2008,[7]

Welcoming the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar[8] and his oral presentations, as well as the agreement by the Government of Myanmar to the visit of the Special Rapporteur, for the first time in four years, in November 2007 and then again in August 2008 soon after the appointment of the new Special Rapporteur, and encouraging the continuation of such visits, welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General[9] and his designation of a Special Adviser to continue to pursue the mandate of good offices, and affirming its full support for this mission,

Taking note of the cooperation of the Government of Myanmar with the international community, including the United Nations, in delivering humanitarian assistance to the people affected by Cyclone Nargis despite its initial denial of access, which resulted in widespread suffering and increased the risk of loss of lives, and calling upon the Government of Myanmar, in the interest of the people of Myanmar, to cooperate on humanitarian access in all other areas of the country where the United Nations, other international humanitarian organizations and their partners continue to experience difficulties in delivering assistance to persons in need,

Calling upon the Government of Myanmar to cooperate with the international community in order to achieve concrete progress in areas such as human rights and

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. IV.

[4] Ibid., chap. I.

[5] Ibid., chap. II.

[6] Ibid., chap. III.

[7] S/PRST/2007/37 and S/PRST/2008/13; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2007-31 July 2008*.

[8] See A/63/341 and A/HRC/8/12.

[9] A/63/356.

political processes leading to a genuine democratic transition through concrete measures,

Deeply concerned that the urgent calls contained in the above-mentioned resolutions, as well as the statements of other United Nations bodies concerning the situation of human rights in Myanmar, have not been met, and emphasizing that, without significant progress towards meeting these calls of the international community, the situation of human rights in Myanmar will continue to deteriorate,

1. *Strongly condemns* the ongoing systematic violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the people of Myanmar, as described in resolution 62/222 and the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council;

2. *Expresses grave concern* in particular at:

(a) The continuing practice of enforced disappearances, use of violence against peaceful demonstrators, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, arbitrary detentions, including those that resulted from the repression of peaceful protests in 2007, the extension, once again, of the house arrest of the General Secretary of the National League for Democracy, Aung San Suu Kyi, as well as the high and increasing number of political prisoners, including other political leaders, persons belonging to ethnic nationalities and human rights defenders, despite the recent release of a small number of them, including U Win Tin;

(b) The continuing imposition of severe restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms such as the freedom of movement, expression, association and assembly, in particular the lack of an independent judiciary and the use of censorship;

(c) The major and repeated violations of international humanitarian law committed against civilians;

(d) The continuing discrimination and violations suffered by persons belonging to ethnic nationalities of Myanmar, and attacks by military forces and non-State armed groups on villages in Karen State and other ethnic States in Myanmar, leading to extensive forced displacements and serious violations and other abuses of the human rights of the affected populations;

(e) The absence of effective and genuine participation of the representatives of the National League for Democracy and other political parties and some ethnic groups in a genuine process of dialogue, national reconciliation and transition to democracy; the fact that the country's political processes are not transparent, inclusive, free and fair, and that the procedures established for the drafting of the constitution resulted in the de facto exclusion of the opposition from the process; and the decision of the Government of Myanmar to proceed with the constitutional referendum in an atmosphere of intimidation and without regard to international standards of free and fair elections at a time of dire humanitarian need;

(f) Forced labour and forced displacement, as well as the continuous deterioration of the living conditions and the increase of poverty affecting a significant part of the population throughout the country, with serious consequences for the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights;

(g) The climate of impunity due to the fact that perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses are not brought to justice, thereby denying the victims any effective remedy;

3. *Welcomes*:

(a) The visits to Myanmar of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, and expresses appreciation for the work of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General but notes only limited cooperation by the Government of Myanmar with this mission in 2008;

(b) The progress report presented by the Government of Myanmar and the steps taken so far, even though limited, in implementing the supplementary understanding between the International Labour Organization and the Government of Myanmar signed in 2007 and designed to provide a mechanism to enable victims of forced labour to seek redress;

(c) The submission by the Government of Myanmar of its third periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(d) The progress reported on the work conducted by the Government of Myanmar and international humanitarian entities on HIV/AIDS and avian influenza;

(e) The establishment of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, calls upon the Group to facilitate the work of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General, including by assisting with the preparation of his visits and by urging the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully with the mission, and encourages the Group to do its utmost to encourage the Government to respect human rights and allow a peaceful transition to democracy;

(f) The role played by countries neighbouring Myanmar and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in support of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General, and encourages the continuation and intensification of efforts in this regard;

(g) The constructive role played by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations in working with the Government of Myanmar to respond to the humanitarian crisis caused by Cyclone Nargis;

4. *Strongly calls upon* the Government of Myanmar:

(a) To ensure full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including by ending restrictions on these freedoms that are incompatible with the obligations of the Government under international human rights law, and to protect the inhabitants of the country;

(b) To allow a full, transparent, effective, impartial and independent investigation, primarily by the Special Rapporteur, into all reports of human rights violations, including enforced disappearances, use of violence against peaceful demonstrators, arbitrary detentions, torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, forced labour and forced displacement, and to bring those responsible to justice in order to end impunity for violations of human rights;

(c) To reveal the whereabouts of persons who are detained or missing or who have been subjected to enforced disappearance;

(d) To seize the opportunity of the good offices of the Secretary-General and to cooperate fully with the good offices mission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities as mandated by the General Assembly, namely, the release of political prisoners and the commencement of a substantive dialogue on democratic transition; such cooperation shall include facilitating the visits of the Special Adviser to the country, allowing him unrestricted access to all relevant parties, including the highest level of leadership within the regime, human rights defenders, representatives of ethnic minorities, student leaders and other opposition groups, and engaging in a genuine and fruitful process aiming at achieving tangible progress towards democratic reform and the full respect for human rights;

(e) To fully implement previous recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the International Labour Organization and other United Nations bodies;

(f) To desist from further politically motivated arrests and to release without delay and without conditions those who have been arbitrarily arrested and detained, as well as all political prisoners, including Aung San Suu Kyi, other leaders of the National League for Democracy, 88 Generation group leaders, ethnic group leaders and all those detained as the result of the protest which took place in September 2007;

(g) To lift all restraints on the peaceful political activity of all persons by, inter alia, guaranteeing freedom of peaceful assembly and association and freedom of opinion and expression, including for free and independent media, and to ensure unhindered access to media information for the people of Myanmar;

(h) To cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, including by granting him full, free and unhindered access in his upcoming visits to Myanmar to monitor the implementation of Human Rights Council and General Assembly resolutions, and to ensure that no person cooperating with the Special Rapporteur or any international organization is subjected to any form of intimidation, harassment or punishment;

(i) To ensure timely, safe, full and unhindered access to all parts of Myanmar, including conflict and border areas, for the United Nations, international humanitarian organizations and their partners and to cooperate fully with those actors to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered to all persons in need throughout the country;

(j) To put an immediate end to the continuing recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of international law, by all parties, to intensify measures to ensure the protection of children from armed conflict and to pursue its collaboration with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;

(k) To take urgent measures to put an end to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including the targeting of civilians by military operations, rape and other forms of sexual violence persistently carried out by members of the armed forces, and the targeting of persons belonging to particular ethnic groups;

(l) To end the systematic forced displacement of large numbers of persons within their country and the violence contributing to refugee flows into neighbouring countries, and to respect ceasefire agreements;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar:

(a) To permit all political representatives and representatives of ethnic nationalities to participate fully in the political transition process without restrictions and, to that end, to resume without further delay a dialogue with all political actors, including the National League for Democracy and representatives of ethnic nationalities;

(b) To pursue, through dialogue and peaceful means, the immediate suspension and permanent end of conflict with all ethnic nationalities in Myanmar and to allow the full participation of representatives of all political parties and representatives of ethnic nationalities in an inclusive and credible process of national reconciliation, democratization and the establishment of the rule of law;

(c) To allow human rights defenders to pursue their activities unhindered and to ensure their safety, security and freedom of movement in that pursuit;

(d) To refrain from imposing restrictions on access to and flow of information from the people of Myanmar, including through the openly available and accessible use of Internet and mobile telephone services;

(e) To fulfil its obligations to restore the independence of the judiciary and due process of law, the current state of which is not in compliance with international human rights law, as well as to ensure that discipline in prisons does not amount to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and that conditions of detention otherwise meet international standards;

(f) To engage in a dialogue with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a view to ensuring full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(g) To engage more actively to eliminate the use of forced labour and to increase its efforts with the International Labour Organization towards the effective implementation of the national mechanism established to receive complaints of forced labour, including allowing the International Labour Organization to distribute informational material in Myanmar on that mechanism;

(h) To resume its humanitarian dialogue with the International Committee of the Red Cross and allow it to carry out its activities according to its mandate, in particular by granting access to persons detained and to areas of internal armed conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights, the transition to democracy and the national reconciliation process with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including democracy and human rights groups and all relevant parties, and to offer technical assistance to the Government in this regard;

(b) To give all necessary assistance to enable the Special Adviser and the Special Rapporteur to discharge their mandates fully and effectively and in a coordinated manner;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session as well as to the Human Rights Council on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur.

Draft resolution III
Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights[2] and other international human rights instruments,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the most recent of which is resolution 62/168 of 18 December 2007,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran,[3] submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/168, which highlights a broad range of serious human rights violations, legal and institutional gaps and impediments to the protection of human rights and which discusses some positive developments in a few areas;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at serious human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to, inter alia:

(a) Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including flogging and amputations;

(b) The continuing high incidence of executions carried out in the absence of internationally recognized safeguards, including public executions and executions of juveniles;

(c) Persons in prison who continue to face sentences of execution by stoning;

(d) Arrests, violent repression and sentencing of women exercising their right to peaceful assembly, a campaign of intimidation against women's human rights defenders, and continuing discrimination against women and girls in law and in practice;

(e) Increasing discrimination and other human rights violations against persons belonging to religious, ethnic, linguistic or other minorities, recognized or otherwise, including, inter alia, Arabs, Azeris, Baluchis, Kurds, Christians, Jews, Sufis and Sunni Muslims and their defenders, and, in particular, attacks on Baha'is and their faith in State-sponsored media, increasing evidence of efforts by the State to identify and monitor Baha'is, preventing members of the Baha'i faith from attending university and from sustaining themselves economically, and the arrest and detention of seven Baha'i leaders without charge or access to legal representation;

(f) Ongoing, systemic and serious restrictions of freedom of peaceful assembly and association and freedom of opinion and expression, including those imposed on the media, Internet users and trade unions, and increasing harassment, intimidation and persecution of political opponents and human rights defenders

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] A/63/459.

from all sectors of Iranian society, including arrests and violent repression of labour leaders, labour members peacefully assembling and students, in particular with regard to the 2008 Majles electoral process;

(g) Severe limitations and restrictions on freedom of religion and belief, including the provision in the proposed draft penal code that sets out a mandatory death sentence for apostasy;

(h) Persistent failure to uphold due process of law rights, and violation of the rights of detainees, including the systematic and arbitrary use of prolonged solitary confinement;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to address the substantive concerns highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General and the specific calls to action found in previous resolutions of the General Assembly, and to respect fully its human rights obligations, in law and in practice, in particular:

(a) To eliminate, in law and in practice, amputations, flogging and other forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(b) To abolish, in law and in practice, public executions and other executions carried out in the absence of respect for internationally recognized safeguards;

(c) To abolish, pursuant to its obligations under article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] executions of persons who at the time of their offence were under the age of 18;

(d) To abolish the use of stoning as a method of execution;

(e) To eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination and other human rights violations against women and girls;

(f) To eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination and other human rights violations against persons belonging to religious, ethnic, linguistic or other minorities, recognized or otherwise, to refrain from monitoring individuals on the basis of their religious beliefs, and to ensure that access of minorities to education and employment is on par with that of all Iranians;

(g) To implement, inter alia, the 1996 report of the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance,[6] which recommended ways in which the Islamic Republic of Iran could emancipate the Baha'i community;

(h) To end the harassment, intimidation and persecution of political opponents and human rights defenders, including by releasing persons imprisoned arbitrarily or on the basis of their political views;

(i) To uphold due process of law rights and to end impunity for human rights violations;

4. *Notes* the positive although limited gains, developments and steps discussed in the report of the Secretary-General, but remains concerned that many such steps have yet to be implemented in law or in practice;

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[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[5] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[6] See E/CN.4/1996/95/Add.2.

5. *Further calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to redress its inadequate record of cooperation with international human rights mechanisms by, inter alia, reporting pursuant to its obligations to the treaty bodies of the instruments to which it is a party and cooperating fully with all international human rights mechanisms, including facilitating visits to its territory of special procedures mandate holders, and encourages the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue exploring cooperation on human rights and justice reform with the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

6. *Requests* an update from the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, at its sixty-fourth session;

7. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".